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PERFORMANCE INFORMATION MONITORING
SYSTEM, METHOD AND PROGRAM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to monitoring and collection of performance information concerning a computer system having resources such as storage
5 devices by using a computer.

One of related arts is to issue an instruction to increase a collection frequency of data to be managed from the next time when an abnormal variation is found in the data to be managed (for example, refer
10 to JP-A-2001-273336, pp. 3-5).

One of methods for collecting data from a controller is to collect data from one of controllers having a high rate of change of important monitoring data at a preferential rate (for example, refer to JP-
15 A-7-282090, pp. 2-4).

In the related arts, no consideration was paid to the influences on other parts caused by a change in data when performance information is provided to a user.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to issue an instruction about a data collection interval according to the detected result of occurrence of an

input or output to/from disk area.

Another object of the performance information is to acquire information according to user's designation.

5 A further object of the performance information is to provide performance information easily understandable for a user.

 In accordance with the performance information, the above objects are attained by providing a
10 method for collecting performance information using computers, wherein a first computer accepts information about a group to which the computer belongs and stores the accepted group information in a storage, and when the first computer receives performance information
15 from a second computer, compares the received performance information with performance information previously stored in the storage, and found a change in the performance information on the basis of the performance information comparison, the first computer
20 judges whether or not the second computer is included in the group information and issues an instruction to the computer included in the group information to change an interval of collecting the performance information.

25 Other objects and methods for solving the objects as disclosed in the present application will be apparent as the following description of the invention advances as detailed with reference to preferred

embodiments of the invention as shown in accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an example of an agent program;
5 Fig. 2 is an example of a manager program;
Fig. 3 is an example of a host to be
monitored and a program for operating the host;
Fig. 4 is an example of a client program;
Fig. 5 is an example of data stored in a data
10 storage 130;
Fig. 6 is an example of data stored in a data
storage 230;
Fig. 7 is an example of operations of a
volume management module 330;
15 Fig. 8 is an example of operations of a
driver 350;
Fig. 9 is an example of operations of a data
collection interval manager 123;
Fig. 10 is another example of operations of
20 the data collection interval manager 123;
Fig. 11 is an example of operations of the
manager program;
Fig. 12 is another example of operations of
the manager program;
25 Fig. 13 is an exemplary configuration of an
entire system;
Fig. 14A is an example of display screen

representation;

Fig. 14B is an example of information of user-designated group;

Fig. 15 is an example of information about a system configuration, volume and threshold associated with each other; and

Fig. 16 is an example of operations of the manager program.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

10 The embodiments according to the present invention will be described in detail.

Fig. 1 shows an example of an agent program.

An agent program 100 includes a communication controller 110, a data collection/management module
15 120, and a data storage 130.

The communication controller 110 has a function of transmitting and receiving data when data transmission, wireless communication or the like is carried out in a network such as a local area network
20 (LAN).

The data collection/management module 120 includes a data collector 121, a data collecting object manager 122, and a data collection interval manager 123.

25 The data collecting object manager 122 manages information of an object from which data is to be collected. Data to be collected include information

about disks or various types of storages (such as RAID
(redundant arrays of inexpensive disks), DVD (digital
versatile disk), MO (magneto optical disk), tape,
switch), information about a computer for managing such
5 storages, and information about software or computer
which utilizes such storages.

The data collection interval manager 123 has
a function of receiving a data collection interval
shortening event and shortening a data collection
10 interval, and also has a function of receiving a data
collection interval enlarging event and enlarging a
data collection interval.

The word "event" as used herein means
information to be transmitted and received by a program
15 (or computer). Details of information included in the
event will be explained when an event generator
included in each program is explained.

The data collector 121 has a function of
collecting data on the basis of information held in the
20 data collecting object manager 122 and data collection
interval manager 123.

The data collector 121 has a function of
storing collected data in the data storage 130 in an
order of time series. How capacity type data acquired
25 by the data collector 121 are stored in the data
storage 130 will be explained in detail in connection
with an exemplary case by referring to Fig. 5.

The data storage 130 has a function of

transmitting data stored in the data storage 130.

Fig. 2 is an example of a structure of a manager program.

A manager program 200 includes a communication controller 210, a data collection/management module 220, a data collector 221, a data collecting object manager 222, a data collection interval manager 223, an acquired data time information manager 224, a data storage 230, a data change information management module 240, a data change detector 241, and an event generator 242.

The communication controller 210 has a function of transmitting data to the agent program 100 according to a request from the data collector 221 and receiving data from the agent program 100 when data transmission, wireless communication or the like is carried out via a network such as a local area network (LAN). The communication controller 210 also has a function of transmitting data to the agent program 100 according to a request from the event generator 242.

The data collection/management module 220 includes the data collector 221, the data collecting object manager 222 and the data collection interval manager 223.

The data collecting object manager 222 has information on the agent program of an object from which data is to be collected. When a plurality of agent programs are present for the manager program 200

on a network via a LAN, it is assumed that the data collecting object manager 222 selects one of the agent programs of the object for data to be collected therefrom.

- 5 In this connection, the agent program information may be any of the following information or the other information.
- Identifier or title of the agent program.
 - Host name, MAC address or IP address of a computer to
10 be operated by the agent program.
 - Information (title, volume name, port number, WWN (world wide name), performance information, etc.) on a storage of a computer operated by the agent program.
 - 15 • Information (DBMS (data base management system), OS, Web server program, application program or the like) on a program using a file stored in a storage of a computer operated by the agent program.
 - Port number used for a computer operated by the agent
20 program.
 - IP address of the manager program of the agent program for data transmission and reception.

 The data collection interval manager 223 has information about time interval at which the manager
25 collects data from the agent program to be monitored. On the basis of the data collection time-interval information possessed by the data collection interval manager 223, the manager program 200 issues a request

to transmit data possessed by the agent program from the agent program 100 to the manager program at regular intervals.

The acquired data time information manager
5 224, which has time information of data stored in the data storage 230, has a function of updating the acquired time information according to data transmitted from the data storage 130.

The data collector 221 has a function of
10 collecting data on the basis of information possessed by the data collecting object manager 222 and data collection interval manager 223, and also has a function of demanding data not stored yet in the data storage 230 of the data storage 130 on the basis of the
15 information of the acquired data time information manager 224.

The data change information management module 240 has the data change detector 241 and the event generator 242.

20 The data change detector 241 has a function of comparing data acquired from the data storage 130 with data acquired from the data storage 130.

The data change detector 241 has a function of judging the presence or absence of a change in the
25 capacity information, used capacity information, the value of free capacity information, etc. (which will be referred to as capacity type data or information, hereinafter) of the data acquired from the data storage

130.

In this connection, when the data change detector 241 judges the presence or absence of a change in the acquired information, the detector may determine the presence of a change in the information when finding a difference between N-th acquired information and (N+1)-th acquired information, or may judge the presence or absence of an information change by using another method.

10 The data collector 221 has a function of storing data corresponding to a change in the data storage 230 when the data change detector 241 detects the change in the capacity type data.

 The data collector 221 functions to update
15 the time information of data stored in the data storage 230 when the data change detector 241 detects the absence of a change in the capacity type data. The data collector 221 also functions to discard the data without being stored in the data storage 230 when the
20 data change detector 241 detects the absence of a change in the capacity type data.

 The event generator 242 has a function of generating a data collection interval enlarging event for the data collection interval manager 123 of the
25 agent program 100 when the data change detector 241 detects the absence of a change in the capacity type data.

 The event generator 242 of the manager

program generates an event according to information received from the agent program. The event includes information which follow. These information, however, are given as an example and thus other information for use in the monitoring or collection of performance information may be used as an event.

- Data collection interval change flag.
- IP address of a computer operated by the program as a destination.
- 10 • Port number for the program to use in transmission and reception of data.

For example, an event when a flag for shortening a data collection interval is "0", a flag for enlarging the data collection interval is "1", an IP address is "111.222.33.4", and a port number is "8080", includes exemplary information which follows. (In this connection, the contents of the data collection interval change flags may be previously defined in the agent program and manager program.)

20 |0|111.222.33.4|8080| ... Example of Data Collection Interval Enlarging Event

How the manager program 200 acquires and processes data held in the agent program 100 will be explained in detail by referring to a flowchart of Fig. 9.

The data storage 230 has a function of transmitting the data of the data storage 230. How the data of the agent program acquired by the data

collector 221 is stored in the data storage 230 will be explained in detail in connection with its example with use of Fig. 6.

Shown in Fig. 3 is an example of a structure
5 of a host to be monitored.

A host 300 to be monitored includes a user program 310, a file system 320, a volume management module 330, an input/output generation detector 331, an event generator 332, an operation system 340, a driver
10 350, a number of input/output operations threshold manager 351, a number of input/output operations over-threshold detector 352, an event generator 353, and a disk unit 360.

The user program 310 has a function of
15 operating a program defined by a user.

The file system 320 has information for managing a disk connected to the host to be monitored (a computer such as a server) or a storage to be used by a server via a network.

20 The file system is used for a disk or the like connected to the server. Thus the operation system can manage the capacity information, used capacity information, free capacity information, the number of recorded files, file owner, file write
25 authority, file read authority, and file execution authority of the disk included in the file system.

The disk capacity monitoring device can monitor the capacity type information of the disk

connected to the server using a function offered by the operation system.

The volume management module 330 has an input/output generation detector 331 and an event
5 generator 332. The word "volume" as used herein refers to one of disks connected to a server and having divided sections of suitable sizes. The volume may also refer to a storage area of various types of storages not connected directly to a server. For
10 example, the volume may refer to an area of a storage usable by a computer via a storage area network (SAN) or may refer to another type of area.

The input/output generation detector 331 has a function of monitoring a disk area having the
15 capacity type information possessed by the file system stored therein and detecting an occurrence of input or output.

When the input/output generation detector 331 detects an occurrence of an input or output to or from
20 the disk area having the capacity type information of the file system stored therein, the event generator 332 has a function of generating a data collection interval shortening event to the data collection interval manager 123 of the agent program 100.

25 The operation system 340 functions to provide a common function utilized by the user program 310 to manage the entire server.

The driver 350 has a number of input/output

operations threshold manager 351, a number of
input/output operations over-threshold detector 352,
and an event generator 353.

The driver has a function of causing the
5 operation system to operate peripheral devices.

The number of input/output frequency
threshold manager 351 has a function of managing
threshold values of an input/output frequency and time
information of an internal clock within the server as
10 parameters.

The number of input/output operations over-
threshold detector 352 has a function of detecting the
fact that the input/output operations to/from the disk
to be managed by the driver exceeded the threshold
15 value.

When the number of input/output operations
over-threshold detector 352 detected the fact that the
input/output operations to/from the disk to be managed
by the driver exceeded the threshold value, the event
20 generator 353 has a function of generating a data
collection interval shortening event to the data
collection interval manager 123 of the agent program
100.

The disk unit 360 indicates disks to be
25 monitored by the driver 350.

The disk unit 360 is controlled under control
of the operation system 340 using the function of the
driver 350.

Fig. 4 shows an example of a structure of a client program.

A client program 400 has a communication controller 410, a data collector 420 and a data display
5 430.

The communication controller 410, which is connected to a local area network (LAN), has a function of transmitting or receiving data.

The data collector 420 has a function of
10 issuing a request to the data storage 230 of the manager program 200 to transmit data to the client program 400.

The data display 430 has a function of displaying data transmitted from the data storage 230
15 of the manager program 200.

Fig. 5 shows an example of data stored in the data storage 130 of the agent program 100. The data are stored in a resource column 510, a capacity column 520, a used capacity column 530, a free capacity column
20 540 and a time column 550.

Stored in the resource column 510 are file system names acquired by the agent program 100 using the function of the operation system 340. In this connection, the type name, volume name or identifier of
25 a storage device may be used as the resource name.

Stored in the capacity column 520 are the capacity information of the file systems acquired by the agent program 100 using the function of the

operation system 340.

Stored in the used capacity column 530 are used capacity information of the file systems acquired by the agent program 100 using the function of the
5 operation system 340.

Stored in the free capacity column 540 are free capacity information of the file systems acquired by the agent program 100 using the function of the operation system 340.

10 Stored in the time column 550 are time information of the internal clock possessed by the server, based on which the agent program operates when the agent program 100 acquires the data in the resource column 510, capacity column 520, used capacity column
15 530 and free capacity column 540 using the function of the operation system 340.

Data collected by the data collector 121 of the agent program 100 are sequentially stored in the data storage 130 together with time information for
20 each of the data. Accordingly, even when no change takes place in the acquired capacity type information, the acquired data are stored in the data storage 130 together with time information. In the example of Fig. 5, there is no change in the capacity type information
25 of from "2003/01/13 05:00 to "2003/01/13 07:00", but the data are sequentially stored in the data storage 130.

Fig. 6 shows an example of data of the data

storage 130 stored in the data storage 230 when the data storage 130 is in such a state as shown in Fig. 5.

Data are stored in a resource column 610, a capacity column 620, a used capacity column 630, a free capacity column 640, a start time column 650 and an end time column 660, which columns will be explained below.

Stored in the resource column 610 are information of the resource column 510 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100.

In this case, however, it is featured that, when the acquired resource name of the resource column 510 is the same as the resource name acquired at the previous time and when the data change detector 241 of the manager program 200 detects the fact that there is no change in any of the data of the capacity column 520, used capacity column 530 and free capacity column 540 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100; the data of the resource column 510 is not stored in the resource column 610.

Stored in the capacity column 620 are information of the capacity column 520 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100.

In this case, however, it is featured that, when the resource name of the resource column 510 is the same as the resource name acquired at the previous

time and when the data change detector 241 of the manager program 200 detects the fact that there is no change in any of the data in the capacity column 520, used capacity column 530 and free capacity column 540
5 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100; the data of the capacity column 520 is not stored in the capacity column 620.

Stored in the used capacity column 630 are
10 information of the used capacity column 530 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100.

In this case, however, when the resource name of the resource column 510 is the same as the resource
15 name acquired at the previous time and when the data change detector 241 of the manager program 200 detects the fact that there is no change in any of the data in the capacity column 520, used capacity column 530 and free capacity column 540 acquired by the manager
20 program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100; the data of the used capacity column 530 is not stored in the used capacity column 630.

Stored in the free capacity column 640 are information of the free capacity column 540 acquired by
25 the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100.

In this case, however, it is featured that, when the resource name of the resource column 510 is

the same as the resource name acquired at the previous time and when the data change detector 241 of the manager program 200 detects the fact that there is no change in any of the data in the capacity column 520, 5 used capacity column 530 and free capacity column 540 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100; the data of the free capacity column 540 is not stored in the free capacity column 640.

10 Stored in the start time column 650 are information of the time column 550 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100.

 In this case, however, it is featured that, 15 when the resource name of the resource column 510 is the same as the resource name acquired at the previous time and when the data change detector 241 of the manager program 200 detects the fact that there is no change in any of the data in the capacity column 520, 20 used capacity column 530 and free capacity column 540 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100; the data of the time column 550 is not stored in the start time column 650.

25 Stored in the end time column 660 are time information at which data collection ends. In this case, one of the end times is "9999/12/31 23:00" as an example.

In this case, however, it is featured that, when the resource name of the resource column 510 is the same as the resource name acquired at the previous time and when the data change detector 241 of the
5 manager program 200 detects the fact that there is no change in any of the data in the capacity column 520, used capacity column 530 and free capacity column 540 acquired by the manager program 200 from the data storage 130 of the agent program 100; the data of the
10 time column 550 is not stored in the end time column 660.

Explanation will next be made in detail in connection with an example wherein data are stored into the data storage 230 of the manager program from the
15 data storage 130 of the agent program under control of the manager program 200.

Since the data of from "2003/01/13 05:00" to "2003/01/13 07:00" stored in the data storage 130 cause no change in the capacity type information, it is
20 represented by one line in the data storage 230. When the next line is not present in the data storage 230, a value indicative of an end time is stored in the end time column of the data storage 230. The data of the end time column is updated to designated time data when
25 the next line is added.

Since the data of "2003/01/13 08:00" causes a change in the used capacity and free capacity information, a line is added in the data storage 230 to store

the data. At this time, the end time column of the previous-line data is updated to "2003/01/13 07:00".

Since the data of "2003/01/13 10:00" causes a change in the capacity and free capacity information, a
5 line is added in the data storage 230 to store the data. At this time, the end time column of the previous-line data is updated to "2003/01/13 09:00". Since the next line is not present, the end time column is "9999/12/31 23:00".

10 Fig. 7 shows a flowchart for explaining a flow of operations of the volume management module 330.

It is assumed in this case that the system can monitor an input or output to or from a disk area having capacity type information of the file system
15 stored therein under control of the volume management module.

The volume management module detects an occurrence of an input or output to or from the disk area having the capacity type information of the file
20 system stored therein (step 710), generates a data collection interval shortening event (step 720), and informs the data collection interval manager 123 of the agent program 100 of the generated event (step 730).

A flowchart of Fig. 8 explains a flow of
25 operations of the driver 350.

It is assumed in this example that, even when an input or output to or from the disk area having the capacity type information of the file system stored

therein cannot be monitored by the volume management module, the system of the performance information can monitor an input/output frequency to or from the disk to be managed by the driver.

5 It is also assumed that a means for monitoring the input/output frequency to/from the disk to be managed by the driver is an alternative to the means for monitoring an input or output to or from the disk area having the capacity type information of the
10 file system stored therein under control of the volume management module.

 The driver detects the fact that an input/output frequency to/from a disk to be managed by the driver (step 810), generates a data collection
15 interval shortening event (step 820), and informs the data collection interval manager 123 of the agent program 100 of it (step 830).

 Figs. 9 and 10 show flows of operations of the data collection interval manager 123 of the agent
20 program 100.

 It is assumed that the data collection interval manager 123 of the agent program 100 has information about a minimum and maximum of the data collection interval of the agent program 100.

25 The data collection interval manager receives a data collection interval shortening event from the event generator 332 of the volume management module 330 or from the event generator 353 of the driver 350 (step

910), and decreases the data collection interval value by a predetermined amount when a current data collection interval is larger than the minimum value (step 920) (step 930).

5 In this connection, a predetermined value for narrowing the data collection interval as well as a predetermined value for widening the data collection interval may be previously determined by a system administrator and be stored in the storage. The same
10 holds true even for the minimum and maximum of the data collection interval.

 The data collection interval manager receives a data collection interval shortening event from the event generator 332 of the volume management module 330
15 or from the event generator 353 of the driver 350 (step 910), and not changes the data collection interval but holds the current set value when the current data collection interval is not larger than the minimum value (step 920) (step 940).

20 The data collection interval manager fails to receive a data collection interval shortening event from the event generator 332 of the volume management module 330 or from the event generator 353 of the driver 350 (step 910), receives a data collection
25 interval enlarging event (step 1010), and sets the data collection interval value to be larger by a predetermined value (step 1030) when the current data collection interval value is smaller than the maximum

value (step 1020).

The data collection interval manager fails to receive a data collection interval shortening event from the event generator 332 of the volume management module 330 or from the event generator 353 of the driver 350 (step 910), receives a data collection interval enlarging event (step 1010), and not changes the data collection interval value but holds the current value (step 1040) when the current data collection interval value is not smaller than the maximum value (step 1020).

When failing to receive a data collection interval shortening event from the event generator 332 of the volume management module 330 or from the event generator 353 of the driver 350 (step 910) and also failing to receive a data collection interval enlarging event (step 1010); the data collection interval manager not changes the data collection interval value but holds the current value (step 1040).

Figs. 11 and 12 show flows of operations of the manager program 200.

The manager program determines a range of time data to be acquired by the acquired data time information manager 224 (step 1110), acquires not-acquired data from the data storage 130 (step 1120), updates acquired data time information at the acquired data time information manager 224 (step 1130), and stores the acquired data in the data storage 230 when

the data corresponds to the first-time data for an agent to be monitored (step 1140) (step 1160).

The acquired data time information manager 224 determines a range of time data to be acquired
5 (step 1110).

The manager program acquires not-acquired data from the data storage 130 (step 1120), and updates the acquired data time information at the acquired data time information manager 224 (step 1130). When the
10 acquired data is not the first-time data for the agent to be monitored (step 1140) and when the data change detector 241 judges the presence or absence of a change in the acquired data (step 1150) and determines the presence of a change in the capacity type data of the
15 acquired data (step 1210), the manager program stores the acquired data in the data storage 230 and updates the data storage 230 (step 1220).

The manager program determines a range of time data to be acquired at the acquired data time
20 information manager 224 (step 1110), acquires not-acquired data from the data storage 130 (step 1120), and updates the acquired data time information at the acquired data time information manager 224 (step 1130). When the acquired data is not the first-time data for
25 the agent to be monitored (step 1140) and when the data change detector 241 judges the presence or absence of a change in the acquired data (step 1150) and determines the absence of a change in the capacity type data of

the acquired data (step 1210); the event generator 242 generates a data collection interval enlarging event (step 1230), informs the data collection interval manager 123 of the generated event via the communication controller 210 (step 1240), and not stores the data acquired from the data storage 130 in the data storage 230 but discards it (step 1250).

In this way, by immediately detecting a change in the capacity information of the server and shortening the data collection interval of the agent program, the system can accurately collect data at the time of occurrence of a change in the capacity information.

Further, by providing upper and lower limits for the data collection interval and determining a prescribed value for the data collection interval, the system can control a load caused by data collection and can arrange granularity of data to be collected to be uniform. Since the granularity of data is arranged to be uniform, the system can display a plurality of pieces of collected data in such a manner that the user can easily see them. In addition, since the data collection interval has its upper limit, information collection can be done at intervals of a constant time. Thus the system administrator also can confirm whether or not a computer as a destination of the data collection is operated.

Another embodiment will be explained by

referring to Figs. 13 to 16.

Fig. 13 shows an example of an entire system.

A computer 1300 and a computer 1301 are
connected to the Internet 1303. The aforementioned
5 computer or portable terminal 1302 performs data
transmitting and receiving operations to and from a Web
server.

In a computer 1304, an agent program 1305 and
a Web server A 1306 as a server program are operated.

10 In a computer 1307, an agent program 1308 and
a Web server B 1309 as a server program are operated.

In a computer 1310, an agent program 1311 and
an AP server 1312 as an application server program are
operated.

15 In a computer 1313, an agent program 1314 and
a DBMS_A 1315 as a DBMS are operated.

In a computer 1316, an agent program 1317 and
a DBMS_B 1318 are operated.

In a computer 1319, a manager program 1320 is
20 operated.

Each of the computers issues an instruction
as necessary to perform data writing and reading
operations over storage units 1322 and 1323 such as
display arrays connected to a storage area network
25 (SAN) or over a tape unit 1325 connected to a computer
1324.

When a user utilizes a Web service using the
computer 1300, a request data from the user is

transmitted from the server A 1306 receiving the user's request to the AP server 1312, and further from the AP server to the DBMIS A 1315. The DBMIS A 1315 in turn issues an access request to the storage unit 1322 or
5 the like via the SAN.

In this connection, though not illustrated, an apparatus such as each computer has an OS function of performing necessary operations. Further, a computer for the manager program to monitor may have such
10 a program function as a driver or volume management module as necessary.

Fig. 14A is an example of display screen representation.

A configuration of an entire system is
15 displayed in the form of a tree structure in a window of a management objective entire tree representation 1400. The manager program collects necessary information (such as IP address, net mask, host name, etc. for each computer) by polling the agent program at
20 regular intervals, and displays information about the system configuration on the basis of the collected information.

In this example, an entire network 1401 is represented as a root, and subnets 1402 and 1407 and
25 computers 1403 and 1408 are represented as directories thereof. When the computer 1403 has a host name of "Host_A" and an IP address of "111.222.41.32", further, the computer may also be represented by "Host_A

111.222.41.32" as illustrated. When a net mask is "255.255.255.0" and a server IP address is "111.222.41.32", a subnet may be represented by "111.222.41.0".

5 Reference numerals 1403, 1404, 1405 and 1406 denotes a computer and volume names (or drive names) managed by the computer which are shown in the form of a tree structure as associated with each other. The same similarly holds true even for reference numerals
10 1408, 1409, 1410 and 1411.

 Volume names designated by the user are represented in a tree form in the window of a user-designated tree representation 1412. The representation is displayed based on information about a user-
15 designated group, which will be explained with reference to Fig. 14B.

 In the window of a system alarm tree representation 1430, when the value of a disk performance such as a used capacity or free capacity
20 for the disk exceeds a threshold value, the volume name of the associated disk and the name of the computer for managing the volume are displayed as associated with each other.

 To a root 1418, date information when the
25 performance information of the disk volume exceeds the threshold value, an item name of the performance information exceeding the threshold value, etc. may be given as its name. Further, the name or identifier of

the disk volume having the value exceeding the threshold value and a computer for managing the disk volume are represented as associated with each other. Detailed contents when the disk volume exceeded the
5 threshold value are exemplified by reference numerals 1419, 1420 and 1421. In this case, the case when disk used capacity exceeded the threshold value is illustrated as an example. The contents of threshold value and alarm message will be explained with
10 reference to Fig. 15.

In the window of the system alarm tree representation 1430, not only a volume exceeding a threshold value but also a volume name, host name, etc. associated with the exceeded-threshold volume are
15 represented, examples of which are denoted by reference numerals 1422 and 1423.

For example, such a case that a DBMS is using a volume having a volume name "/DBMS_A" managed by a computer having a host name "Host_D" and the volume
20 name exceeds its threshold value (when the volume use state information satisfies predetermined conditions), is assumed.

In this case, assume that an event for shortening a data collection interval is transmitted to
25 the manager program at the same time as the volume having the volume name "/DBMS_A" exceeds the threshold value of use amount and an event for shortening a data collection interval for a volume having a volume name

"/A/WebServerProg_A" is transmitted from the agent program operated by the computer having the host name "Host_A" to the manager program. Then the system judges that the both are associated with each other and
5 displays the both in the window of the system alarm tree representation.

In the window of the system alarm tree representation, the tree representation may be carried out only for a constant time from the time point when
10 the volume exceeded the threshold value, after which the tree representation may be erased while leaving an alarm message, or the display representation may be erased and data information may be saved in a log file.

In the example of Fig. 14A, the volume 1402
15 having the value exceeding the threshold as well as items 1419, 1422, 1423, 1403, 1406, 1408, 1411, 1414 and 1415 associated with the volume are displayed as highlighted in the respective windows.

In this way, since not only the volume
20 exceeding the threshold value but items associated therewith are also displayed as highlighted, volume management can be realized, taking the entire system configuration into consideration. Further, items designated by the user are displayed, the items can
25 also be monitored for each of volumes designated by the user (system administrator). Even with regard to an item not designated by the user as a monitoring object, if it is necessary to issue an alarm to the

administrator for the item, then it can be displayed to be easy to understand it on the system alarm tree representation screen.

Fig. 14B is an example of information of a
5 user-designated group.

The user-designated group information include a user-designated group name 1450, host name or agent name 1451, volume name 1452 and performance information display designation 1453 associated with each other.

10 For these information, an item designation menu may be provided in the window of Fig. 14A and information accepted by user input may be stored in the menu, or information entered on a command line may be stored therein.

15 When a single agent program is operated in each computer, information belonging to a group may be managed by a host name. Further, when a plurality of agent programs are operated in a single computer or when managed volumes are different for different agents
20 operated by the same computer, the information management may be carried out by the identifiers or names given to the agent programs.

In this connection, information may be designated or designated by the user who enters or
25 inputs an object name (resource name) such as an agent name to be grouped and the name of the group to on a command line. For example, such an input can be employed.

Command for Execution of Group [resource
name] [group name]

Further, the group designation may be carried
out by the user who designates the agent, server or
5 volume represented in a tree form with use of a mouse
pointer or the like on the basis of information (such
as an agent name or host name transferred between the
agent program and manager program) managed by the
manager program.

10 The group information stored in the storage
is used in such a manner that, when an event or
performance information was transmitted from another
computer (or agent program) to the manager program, the
manager program judges whether or not a computer (or
15 agent program) which transmitted the event or perfor-
mance information belongs to the group information, and
on the basis of its judgment result, it transmits
necessary information to a computer belonging to the
same group.

20 For example, when the system administrator
wants to monitor performance information relating to a
plurality of Web server programs, the administrator
designates the plurality of Web server programs as a
group. When a number of input/output operations
25 to/from a storage used by one of the Web server
programs belonging to the group is increased, the
administrator can issue such an instruction as to
change the collection interval of performance

information for the volume used by the Web server program belonging to this group. When the volume exceeds its threshold value, the performance information of the volume belonging to the group can be
5 displayed as associated therewith on the screen.

The designation of the displayed performance information is an example of designation of performance information items to be provided for the user. In the illustrated example, a free capacity 1454, used
10 capacity 1455, device detail 1456, and I/O 1457 with respect to the disk volume are enumerated as an example, but other items may be used.

In this example, since item representation or non-representation is designated for each volume,
15 information can be displayed in detail for each volume. A method for displaying these items may be, when the volume exceeds the threshold value, to display it using a popup window, or another method may be employed.

Fig. 15 is an example of information relating
20 to system configuration, volume name and threshold value associated with each other.

The system configuration information includes a subnet 1500 and a host name 1501. In this connection, the host name may be replaced by the name
25 of the agent program or the identifier of the agent program. These information are exemplary information to be managed by the manager program on the basis of information received from the agent program, but

information except for these information may be managed. Further, the manager program collects and manages information from the agent program at regular intervals. Thus, even when the system configuration is
5 changed, information managed by the manager program may be designed to be updated.

In this example, a threshold value 1503 is set for each volume as an example. As the threshold value, the system administrator may previously set a
10 predetermined value for a free capacity 1504 or used capacity 1505 of each volume according to the volume. Further, an alarm message 1506 is set for each volume by the system administrator.

Fig. 16 is an example of operations of the
15 manager program.

The manager program receives an event from the agent (step 1610).

The manager program judges whether or not the identifier (such as a host name) of a computer included
20 in the received event and operated by the agent is included in the group information (see Fig. 14B) (step 1620).

When determining that the computer identifier is included in the group information, the manager
25 program transmits the event to a host operated by an agent belonging to the same group as the identifier of the computer operated by the agent included in the received event (step 1630).

The manager program judges whether or not the agent which transmitted the event in the step 1610 manages a volume exceeding a threshold value (step 1640). The judgment may be carried out by acquiring
5 information about storage from the host to which the agent transmitted it, or another judgment method may be employed.

When determining in the step 1640 that the agent manages the volume exceeding the threshold value,
10 the manager program judges a data collection interval change flag included in the event (step 1650). If the judgment result is "0", then the manager program searches for and displays associated items on the basis of the event acquired from the agent program or
15 information obtained by polling the agent program at regular intervals (step 1660). In this connection, this operation is an example when the flag for shortening a data collection interval included in the event is "0", and thus other operation may be employed.

20 The manager program judges whether or not window-associated items are displayed and, according to the judgment result, the manager program displays information of tree-represented items in a highlighted manner or displays an alarm message (step 1670). At
25 this time, if information of use state of the volume corresponding to the volume name represented in the window satisfies predetermined conditions, then the manager program display the volume name in a

highlighted manner. Further, not only the volume name but items associated therewith are also displayed as highlighted.

When the volume satisfying the predetermined
5 conditions and volumes associated therewith are judged and representation of the associated volumes is changed in the step 1670, its judgment may be made by the manager program using a previously-stored event or the received event.

10 For example, if events past accumulated have data having a predetermined tendency with time, the manager program can display these events and the volume under management of a computer operated by the agent program which transmitted these events as associated
15 therewith. As an example, when performance information transmitted from the agent program which manages a volume name "/DBMS_A" to the manager program as well as performance information transmitted from the agent program which manages a volume name "/A/WebServerProg_A"
20 to the manager program changes in the used capacity at an identical time point (for example, 2003/01/14 10:00), volumes corresponding to the two volume names ("/DBMS_A" and "/A/WebServerProg_A") can be judged as associated items.

25 Further, when the manager program acquires past data stored on a time series basis from the respective agent programs and when some of the time-series past data have the same data change tendency

(e.g., when the capacity of a volume changes one hour later from a time at which the capacity of another volume changes at intervals of one day), the manager program can judge these data as associated items. Of course, it goes without saying that another method can be employed to judge and display a volume exceeding a threshold value and a device associated with the volume.

With regard to the display of these information, information offered by the manager program may also be displayed using a browser or the like operated by a portable terminal or computer or by other means.

In this way, when data about a volume to be monitored is changed, the performance information collecting function can be used to judge the data and items associated therewith. As a result, there is provided an interface which can display performance information taking the influences on associated systems or storages into consideration.

Further, since changed information is judged and displayed on the screen, the system administrator (user) can easily grasp a change in the use state or performance information.

When the present invention is used in this way, performance information for the user to be able to easily understand can be offered.

It should be further understood by those

skilled in the art that although the foregoing description has been made on embodiments of the invention, the invention is not limited thereto and various changes and modifications may be made without departing from
5 the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.